```
  File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1950-2009/Jun 12
         (c) format only 2009 Dialog
  File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1926-2009/Jun W1
         (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation
  File  73:EMBASE 1974-2009/Jun 12
         (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V.
  File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2009/Jun 15
         (c) 2009 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
  File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2009/May
         (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
  File  23:CSA Technology Research Database 1963-2009/Jun
         (c) 2009 CSA.
  File  24:CSA Life Sciences Abstracts 1966-2009/Jun
         (c) 2009 CSA.
  File  45:EMCare 2009/Jun W1
         (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V.
  File 136:BioEngineering Abstracts 1966-2007/Jan
         (c) 2007 CSA.
*File 136: This file is closed.
  File  95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2009/May W4
         (c) 2009 FIZ TECHNIK
  File  98:General Sci Abs 1984-2009/Jun
         (c) 2009 The HW Wilson Co.
  File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1884-2009/Jun W1
         (c) 2009 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
  File   6:NTIS 1964-2009/Jun W3
         (c) 2009 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
  File   2:INSPEC 1898-2009/Jun W1
         (c) 2009 The IET
  File 144:Pascal 1973-2009/Jun W2
         (c) 2009 INIST/CNRS


S1    4441480   NERVE OR NERVES OR NEURAL OR TENDON? ? OR LIGAMENT? ?
S2    3386858   REGENERAT? OR BRIDG? OR SCAFFOLD? OR RECONSTRUCT? OR CONNE-
             CT?R? ? OR IMPLANT? OR RECONNECT?
S3     255435   S1 AND S2
S4      77632   S3/2004:2009
S5     177803   S3 NOT S4
limitall s5
S6      14035   (ROD OR RODS)(3N)HOLLOW OR TUBULAR OR CYLINDER? ? OR TUBE
             OR TUBES OR CHANNEL? ? OR SHEATH? ? OR CONDUIT? ? OR CYLINDRI-
             C?
S7       4930   INSERT OR INSERTION OR OPENING OR INSET OR HOLE  OR APERTU-
             RE OR SLOT OR OUTLET
S8       1662   (ONE OR SINGLE  OR SOLE OR SINGULAR )   (3N) (HALF OR SIDE
             OR END OR OPENING OR PART OR EDGE)
S9        126   (ONE OR SINGLE OR SOLE OR SINGULAR ) (3N)( INSERT OR INSER-
             TION OR OPENING OR INSET OR HOLE OR APERTURE OR SLOT OR OUTLE-
             T)
S10        21   S6 AND S9
S11        21   S10 AND S1 AND S2
S12        12   RD  (unique items)
S13     88563   S1(10N)S2
S14      5597   S13(S)S6
S15        11   S14(S)S7(S)S8
S16        11   S15 NOT S10
S17         8   RD  (unique items)
S18       199   S6(10N)S7
S19       242   S14(S)S7
S20        84   S13(S)S18
S21        74   S20 NOT (S10 OR S16)
S22        33   RD  (unique items)
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12/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

12360021 **PMID:** 9103842
[Experimental study of hypoglossal facial anastomosis and accessory-facial anastomosis in guinea pigs]

Horiuchi J
Department of Otolaryngology, Ehime University, School of Medicine.
Nippon Jibiinkoka Gakkai kaiho (JAPAN) Mar 1997 , 100 (3) p299-306 , **ISSN:** 0030-6622--Print
Journal Code: 7505728
Publishing Model Print
Document type: English Abstract; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Languages: JAPANESE
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Hypoglossal facial **nerve** anastomosis (XII-VII anastomosis) or accessory-facial anastomosis (XI-VII anastomosis) have been chosen for facial rehabilitation when the facial **nerve** is widely sacrificed and end-to-end anastomosis or **nerve** grafting is unavailable. However, no detailed study has been conducted to determine which donor **nerve** is better for the anastomosis procedure in view of **regeneration** of the facial **nerve**. To compare and evaluate **nerve regeneration** after XII-VII anastomosis and XI-VII anastomosis, animal models of these anastomoses were made in guinea pigs by using a Y-shaped silicon **tube**. The proximal cut-ends of the hypoglossal **nerve** and accessory **nerve** were suspended in the paired inlet limbs of a Y-shaped silicone **tube** with a 9-0 nylon suture, and the distal cut-end of the facial **nerve** was suspended in the **single outlet** limb in a similar manner. After 4 and 8 weeks, histological studies were carried out. An electrophysiological study of conduction velocity and amplitude of evoked electromyography were measured at 8 weeks postoperation. The **nerve** fibers **regenerated** from the hypoglossal **nerve** were significantly more numerous than those from the accessory **nerve** at both 4 and 8 weeks after anastomosis. The amplitude of evoked electromyography elicited from the hypoglossal **nerve** was greater than that from the accessory **nerve**, even though there is no significant difference in conduction velocities between the two anastomoses. The **nerve regeneration** by the cross-over procedure was influenced by many factors such as the number of **nerve** fibers in the donor **nerve** and the affinity between donor and recipient **nerves**. The number of **nerve** fibers in the hypoglossal **nerve** was significantly greater than that in the accessory **nerve**. However, there was no significant difference in the ratios of **regenerated nerve** fibers to the preoperative **nerve** fibers. Accordingly, we concluded that the affinity of the hypoglossal or accessory **nerve** to the facial **nerve** is a minor factor if it exists, and the difference in the fiber count in these **nerves** is a major factor in the outcome of **nerve regeneration**.

12/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

10524937 **PMID:** 1280515
The formation of a 'pseudo-nerve' in silicone chambers in the absence of regenerating axons.

Zhao Q; Dahlin L B; Kanje M; Lundborg G

Department of Hand Surgery, General Hospital, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden.
Brain research (NETHERLANDS) Oct 2 1992 , 592 (1-2) p106-14 , **ISSN:** 0006-8993--Print
Journal Code: 0045503
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
The formation of a **regenerate** between sciatic **nerve** segments or stumps inserted into Y-tunnelled silicone chambers was studied under conditions where **regenerating** axons were prevented from entering the chamber. This was accomplished by using an isolated segment of the **nerve** as a proximal **insert**. After **one** week, a cellular **regenerate** spanned the proximal and distal inserts. The size of the **regenerate** increased if circulation was preserved in the distal inserts. At four weeks, a perineurium-like **sheath** surrounded the **regenerate** and longitudinally oriented Schwann cell columns could be observed throughout the **regenerate**. A similar 'pseudo-**nerve**' formed towards a piece of distally inserted **tendon**. Thus, the information required for the formation of a **nerve**-like structure is inherent to the non-neuronal cells entering the chamber. Schwann cells, in contrast to **regenerating** axons, do not exhibit preferential growth towards nervous tissue.

12/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

07699181 **PMID:** 3967717
Electromyographic evaluation of a novel surgical preparation to enhance nerve-muscle specificity that follows mammalian peripheral nerve trunk transection.

Politis M J; Steiss J E
Experimental neurology (UNITED STATES) Feb 1985 , 87 (2) p326-33 , **ISSN:** 0014-4886--Print **Journal Code:** 0370712
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Previous studies indicated that axons from proximal stumps of transected peripheral **nerves** "prefer" to grow through Silastic **tubes** attached to their native (originally associated) rather than foreign (not originally associated) distal stumps. We determined whether or not this specificity is expressed at the level of the neuromuscular junction. Proximal stumps of transected rat sciatic **nerves** (peroneal and tibial branches) were attached to **single** inlet ends of 6-mm-long, Y-shape Silastic **implants**. **One outlet** was attached to the distal peroneal and the other to the distal tibial stump. Ten weeks later, innervation of the anterior tibialis and interosseous muscles (normally innervated predominantly by peroneal and tibial **nerve** fibers, respectively) was assessed by measuring compound muscle action potential amplitudes and latencies that follow supramaximal peroneal and tibial **nerve** stimulation. Results showed higher amplitudes in anterior tibialis muscle, induced by "native" peroneal (vs. tibial) stimulation in four of five animals, and higher amplitudes in interosseous muscles after "native" tibial (vs. peroneal) stimulation in all cases examined. Preparations in which **bridges** between proximal and distal **nerve** stumps were **bridged** with unbranched **tubes** showed random patterns of muscle innervation. The results suggest that if allowed to express "specificity" at the level of **nerve** trunk transection, **regenerating** mammalian peripheral axons can grow into, and form functional connection

with, native (vs. foreign) muscle groups. This finding has possible clinical significance.

17/7/3 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

16156611 **Biosis No.:** 200100328450
Retainer for tendons used in the reconstruction of the anterior cruciate ligament of the knee

Author: Conteduca Fabio (Reprint); Ferretti Andrea
Author Address: Rome, Italy**Italy
Journal: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents 1247 (2): June 12, 2001 2001
Medium: e-file
Patent Number: US 6245073 **Patent Date Granted:** June 12, 2001 20010612 **Patent Classification:** 606-72 **Patent Assignee:** Citieffe S.r.l., Calderara di Reno, Italy **Patent Country:** USA
ISSN: 0098-1133
Document Type: Patent
Record Type: Abstract
Language: English

Abstract: The retainer for tendons used in the reconstruction of the anterior cruciate ligament of the knee comprises a **cylindrical** body having a flange at one end and an eyelet at the other end; the tendons are engaged through the eyelet and are guided through a **hole** formed through the femoral and tibial condyles; the body can be inserted until the flange abuts against the femoral inlet of the **hole**.

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S1     228230   NERVE OR NERVES OR NEURAL OR TENDON? ? OR LIGAMENT? ?
S2    1658121   REGENERAT? OR BRIDG? OR SCAFFOLD? OR RECONSTRUCT? OR CONNE-
             CT?R? ? OR IMPLANT? OR RECONNECT?
S3      39110   S1 AND S2
S4      21120   S3/2004:2009
S5      17990   S3 NOT S4
limitall s5
S6       3684   (ROD OR RODS)(3N)HOLLOW OR TUBULAR OR CYLINDER? ? OR TUBE
             OR TUBES OR CHANNEL? ? OR SHEATH? ? OR CONDUIT? ? OR CYLINDRI-
             C?
S7       2679   INSERT OR INSERTION OR OPENING OR INSET OR HOLE  OR APERTU-
             RE OR SLOT OR OUTLET
S8       1614   (ONE OR SINGLE  OR SOLE OR SINGULAR )   (3N) (HALF OR SIDE
             OR END OR OPENING OR PART OR EDGE)
S9        129   (ONE OR SINGLE OR SOLE OR SINGULAR ) (3N)( INSERT OR INSER-
             TION OR OPENING OR INSET OR HOLE OR APERTURE OR SLOT OR OUTLE-
             T)
S10      5736   S1(10N)S2
S11         0   S10(S)S9
S12       307   S10(S)S6
S13        11   S12(S)(S7 OR S8)
S14         9   RD  (unique items)
S15      6500   S1(15N)S2
S16       372   S15(S)S6
S17        14   S16(S)(S7:S9)
S18         3   S17 NOT S13
S19         2   RD  (unique items)
S20      4428   S1(5N)S2
S21       232   S20(S)S6
S22       157   S20(15N)S6
S23       119   RD  (unique items)
```

Nothing relevant

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  File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2009/UD=200936
         (c) 2009 Thomson Reuters
  File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2009/Jan(Updated 090503)
         (c) 2009 JPO & JAPIO


S1      57806   NERVE OR NERVES OR NEURAL OR TENDON? ? OR LIGAMENT? ?
limitall s1
S2      11358   REGENERAT? OR BRIDG? OR SCAFFOLD? OR RECONSTRUCT? OR CONNE-
             CT?R? ? OR IMPLANT? OR RECONNECT? OR ENTUBULAT? OR TUBUL?
S3       7609   (ROD OR RODS)(3N)HOLLOW OR TUBULAR OR CYLINDER? ? OR TUBE
             OR TUBES OR CHANNEL? ? OR SHEATH? ? OR CONDUIT? ? OR CYLINDRI-
             C?
S4       6911   INSERT OR INSERTION OR OPENING OR INSET OR HOLE  OR APERTU-
             RE OR SLOT OR OUTLET OR INLET
S5       3686   (ONE OR SINGLE  OR SOLE OR SINGULAR )   (3N) (HALF OR SIDE
             OR END OR OPENING OR PART OR EDGE)
S6        770   (ONE OR SINGLE  OR SOLE OR SINGULAR )  (3N)( INSERT OR INS-
             ERTION OR OPENING OR INSET OR HOLE  OR APERTURE OR SLOT OR OU-
             TLET OR INLET)
S7       4814   S1(10N)S2
S8        845   S7(S)S3
S9        175   S8(S)S4
S10        47   S9(S)S5
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S11          24   S8(S)S6
S12          55   S10 OR S11
S13         140   S2 AND S3 AND S6
S14          82   S3(10N)S6
S15          53   S14(S)(S1 OR S2)
S16          42   S15 NOT S12
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12/25,K/28 (Item 28 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

0008929708
WPI Acc no: 1998-480881/199841
XRAM Acc no: C1998-145465
XRPX Acc No: N1998-375231
Surgical aid for connective tissue grafting - comprising inserting a tissue graft into a length of sheath and applying axial tension to the sheath to contract it about the graft, using the sheath to place the graft into position
Patent Assignee: CENTERPULSE ORTHOPEDICS INC (CENT-N); ESNOUF P S (ESNO-I); LOVE B R T (LOVE-I)
Inventor: ESNOUF P S; LOVE B R T

Patent Family (14 patents, 80 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
WO 1998037835	A1	19980903	199841	B
AU 199860813	A	19980918	199908	E
EP 1011535	A1	20000628	200035	E
AU 731936	B	20010405	200125	E
AU 200118417	A	20010412	200127	NCE
AU 200118416	A	20010531	200137	NCE
AU 743846	B	20020207	200224	NCE
US 20020055749	A1	20020509	200235	E
AU 761989	B	20030612	200349	NCE
US 6602290	B2	20030805	200353	E
EP 1011535	B1	20051214	200602	E
DE 69832800	E	20060119	200614	E
ES 2252825	T3	20060516	200634	E
DE 69832800	T2	20060803	200651	E

Local Applications (no., kind, date): WO 1998AU120 A 19980225; AU 199860813 A 19980225; EP 1998905140 A 19980225; WO 1998AU120 A 19980225; AU 199860813 A 19980225; AU 199860813 A 19980225 ; AU 200118417 A 20010209; AU 199860813 A 19980225; AU 200118416 A 20010209; WO 1998US313 A 19980109; AU 200118417 A 20010209; WO 1998AU120 A 19980225; US 1999380210 A 19991119; US 1997806337 A 19970226; AU 200118416 A 20010209;

WO 1998AU120 A 19980225; US 1999380210 A 19991119; EP 1998905140 A 19980225; WO 1998AU120 A 19980225; DE 69832800 A 19980225 ; EP 1998905140 A 19980225; WO 1998AU120 A 19980225; EP 1998905140 A 19980225; DE 69832800 A 19980225; EP 1998905140 A 19980225; WO 1998AU120 A 19980225
Priority Applications (no., kind, date): AU 19975309 A 19970225; AU 200118416 A 20010209; AU 200118417 A 20010209

Alerting Abstract WO A1
A sheath (20), for ligament grafting is formed from, or includes, bioabsorbable material and has a relaxed state where the sheath has diameter from 8mm to 15mm and stretched state where length of sheath is at least five times its length in relaxed state. Also claimed is: i) device for assisting in ligament grafting ii) method of facilitating placement of a ligament graft.
USE - A surgical aid useful in connective tissue grafting procedures, such as ligament grafting when reconstructing a joint.
ADVANTAGE - Invention allows delivery of a graft held therein to its site of application without attaching sutures or the like to the graft itself, avoiding potential damage to the graft during insertion.

Documentation Abstract ...and reduced state, arrangement being such that ligament graft is located within hollow body and **one end** of **sheath** pulled from **one end** of hollow body so that first end of graft is withdrawn from body and retained in **sheath** so that body can be removed from other end of **sheath** whereby a ligament graft assembly (9) is formed in which the graft is located in intermediate portion of **sheath** in reduced state... ... graft comprises: a) forming a ligament graft assembly by placing a ligament graft within a **sheath** whilst the **sheath** is in expanded diameter state b) pulling respective ends of **sheath** away from graft so that graft remains enveloped by intermediate portion of **sheath**, end portions (20a, 20b) of **sheath** being elongate and in reduced diameter state, forming first and second holes in first and second bones, pulling **one end** portion through holes so that graft is carried with sleeve until **one end** of graft is located in first **hole** and the other located in second **hole**.... ... PREFERRED APPARATUS - **Sheath** is mesh fabric, sizes 2.5 to 3.5mm and formed from strands by knitting... ... polyglycolic acid polymer. The ligament graft assembly has total length of 200 to 350mm with **sheath** in its reduced diameter state. **Documentation Abstract Image**